It goes with breakfast, luncheon

Mix grape juice, orange juice

or loganberry juice with

White Rock water and you

will be delighted with the result.

Every first-class dealer will sell you White Rock water

FRANCE THANKFUL

FOR WILSON CANDOR

Continued from First Page

liance not supplemented by a military

convention does not constitute a conven-tion upon which it is possible to base

ois brutal frankness, while regretting

that he waited until he reached Wash-ington before disclosing to us his real

The President's plan for getting

changed by allowing a separate resolu-tion which would be interpretative rath-er than amendatory of the covenant

also is provoking much comment here

in conference circles. The opinion held

here by many is that such a plan of entering into a diplomatic engagement

is not judicial and would not have a

versy imperilling the future of the

There are some even who maintain

that it would be tantamount to a reject

tion of the covenant by the United States if the interpretations should take

the form suggested, inasmuch as these appear to be in direct conflict with the construction placed upon the clauses in question by the other nations.

Vital Objections Discussed.

From the controversy which has been rovoked here since the President's dis-

ussion with the members of the For-

sign Affairs Committee of the Senate two

things seem to stand out very clearly: First, that the President is in dis

such interpretations would not be binding upon other nations, as would reser-

vations which would require the consent of the signatories. Thus should the United States ratify the text of the cove-

nant the other nations would be dis-

posed to hold it to a majority interpre-tation, regardless of the resolutions passed by the Senate.

In this connection it is pointed out

pretative resolutions the resulting confusion would be worse than no covenant or league at all. It is understood that in the last few days the President's

representatives here have sought to draw out comment in regard to this pro-cedure without much success. Premier

lemenceau was non-committal; on the

other hand, Lord Robert Cecil and s

ng their work textually changed and

of such interpretations was submitted by THE SUN. This authority, who asked

in the United States, toward which France must hold an impartial attitude,

"The President's scheme of interpreta-

tions creates an entirely new method in international treaty making and estab-lishes a precedent fraught with a multi-

tude of perils. In the first place, such a

procedure, which tends to modify and even to alter a contracted agreement

after its text and sense have been ac-

cepted and signed is not juridically le-

tional law it is, in my opinion, equivalent

to a rejection of the agreement—that is, the treaty, of which the covenant is an

"The danger in such a procedure lies in the controversies which would result For example, if the league at some mo-

ment in the future arrives at the point of putting into execution one of its

to interpret the pact to conform to

American policy in such a way as not to disturb the text an extremely embar-

rassing eltuation would be created for

the other members of the league, such

as would tend to virtual anarchy within the league, inasmuch as no mem-

would feel any compunction about fol-

owing a similar method and going ahead interpreting the pact after its own

One feature of the comment in French

OVER FATE OF LOAN

Await Japan's Answer About

Entering Consortium.

By the Associated Press

PEKIN, Aug. 21 (delayed).-The Chi

nese Government is anxiously awaiting Japan's answer concerning her willing

ness or unwillingness to enter into the new consortium for the financing of a Chinese loan by American, French, Brit-

Although the militarists and pro-Japanese officials disapprove the plan

for the commercialisation of the Chinese

rallways as submitted by the British and Americans and also dislike foreign supervision of China's loans, the more

intelligent Chinese of all political par-ties, except the Anfu and Chiactung cliques, accept the principles as essen-tial to China's reorganization.

consortium referred to in the

ish and Japanese bankers.

so controversial in its nature

CHINESE ANXIOUS

lauses and one of the members of the league does not interpret the clause in the same way as the United States. "So that while it would be expedient

integral part.

to the conference, are

few British enthusiasts, fearful of

the covenant of the league un-

"Let us thank President Wilson for

any serious hopes.

or dinner.

part to the causes which have led to high food prices generally, among which was the demand for our milk products abroad during the last two years of the war. But when the Milk Reporter for July calls editorial attention to an existing consider-able surplus over domestic needs, due to tained we have reason to infer that

Suspicion of Price Fixing. Moreover, with the proposed commission be uspicion of a general lifting to the aximum price. From current quotations milk appears to be cheaper in Chicago and Boston than in New York, but in Philadelphia the price is so much but in Philadelph "Moreover, while the prices to the conan ability to give good reasons for these

"On Friday, August 22, bettled milk sold in New York city for 16 cents a quart, in Chicago for 15 cents, in Boston for 1814 cents and in Philadelphia for 14 cents—this despite the fact that the average amounts per quart or per hunired paid the farmers who supply the Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston marare, according to reports furnished y the State Department of Farms Markets, somewhat higher than ose paid the farmers supplying the W York city market. "What this slight difference in the

price of each quart of milk means to the people of New York city may be essated from the fact that in round nun timated from the fact that in round numbers 2,000,000 quarts of milk are daily consumed in New York city. Of this 44 per cent. is bottled; that is, approximately 880,000 quarts of bottled milk are sold in New York city daily. This difference between the selling price of bottled milk in Philadelphia, which is 14 cents a quart, and that in New York city, which is 16 cents a quart, means that the people of New York in a year would pay \$5,424,000 more than the people of Philadelphia for the same amount ple of Philadelphia for the same amo bottled milk; and \$3,212,000 a year more than the people of Chicago, and \$1,106,000 more than the people of

#### System Needs Reformation.

"Undoubtedly it costs more to do bust city than it does in Boston, Philadelphia Chicago, but a milk system that costs se people of the city of New York com-aratively \$5,000,000 a year more than costs the people of Philadelphia, and \$3,000,000 more than it costs the people of Chicago, and \$1,000,000 more than it costs the people of Boston needs either explanation or reformation.

"In answer to this comparison, we know the contention will be made that little or no dipped milk is sold in Philadelphia, and that people who do not want to pay sixteen cents a quart for bottled milk in New York city can buy dipped milk for twelve cents. This answer, howwer, begs the question. 'Bottled milk' is bottled milk,' whether in Boston, or Philadelphia, or Chicago, or New York, and the people of New York city are entitled to know why they should pay two cents a quart more for bottled milk than the people of Philadelrhia, one cent a quart more than the people of Chicago, and one-half cent a quart more than the people of Boston. "These comparative figures may seem

large, but it should be borne in mind that at present prices New York city will consume bottled and loose milk to the value of \$140,000,000 in a single

out which human beings might live in alth and vigor, the State would, of irse, have little concern in these assections; but since in every comnity there are many persons, cially children, mothers and invailds, for whom it is as much a necessity of life as a supply of pure water, the State has not only a rightful reason for inquiry as to whether there are exorbitan profits in its sale, but a compelling rea-

#### on for interfering if there are. Open Competition Desired.

triotic or humane citizen would wittinggain must inevitably result in the necessary greater mortality of infants and weak-ness of children unless charity, the call a commilk of human kindness, supplies these var milk of human kindness, supplies that which their gain forb'da. For this reason, while we recommend that you and the heads of the appropriate State and city departments, so the United States to all possible speed in procecuting violations of the Interest to Commerce Act in price fixing (since milk is brought not only from New York State, but from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachuselts and chusetts and Canada, and therefore through the channels of interstate com-merce), and while we further recommend that you require all district at-torneys in the State of New York, as you have already required the Dis-trict Attorney of New York County to immediate and most diligent attention to any violation of existing laws within ther respective districts, we are disposed to put the emphasis for the present upon bringing about such open cooperation between dealer and consumer as will insure a fair price. To that end we recommend, there-

fore, that you cause to be appointed, first of all in New York city, a fair price milk committee, consisting of nine mem-bers: The State Commissioner of Health, the New York city Commissione of Health, the New York city Commis-sioner of Markets, three members to be named by the Governor of the State and three members to be named by the Mayor of the city of New York.
"We further recommend that you fol-low this plan in the formation of milk emmittee in other cities in the State on request of the local officials.

## Work of Other Committees.

The fair price committees organized under Federal authority have produced good results in respect of other com-medities, and we have strong hope that f men and women having public confidence are appointed to membership in these committees, and if the press and informed public opinion give them moral support, such relief will be had as is apport, such reiler will be ossible under these present post-war rrittees would be given primarily to the system and cost of distribution, for, so farmer, the producer, is not receiving an exorbitant price for his milk; indeed he seems not to have his fair share of the selling price, for the cost of bottled milk to the consumer is approximately 160 per cent, beyond what the farmer receives.

"If this plan should, however, be found of California."

1816, and from present indications it is ineffective in securing fair prices we likely to go still higher during the should then be prepared to recommend. of the cost increase is due in considerable of milk to the health of children,

"If you are driven to this regrettable the Milk Reporter for July calls al attention to an existing considerirplus over domestic needs, due to 
creased 'flow of milk,' and urges 
dding of a new foreign market in 
that profitable prices be mainthat profitable prices be main-

Commission to regulate the milk there are other causes than these general tion business in cities of the first and second class.

"2. That all milk distributers in cities BIG SUCCESS IN BRONX of the first and second class be require to secure a license from the proposed commission, and such commission be au-thorized to refuse a license to any dis-tributer who cannot establish proof that

#### Uniform Accounting System

given full authority to require the stallation of uniform cost accounting systems by all distributing agencies in the first and second class cities, and to inspect and audit such accounts at any

"5. That the commission aid and as sist all municipalities desiring to lish municipally owned distribution milk, and act as an advisory board and be in position to recommend the most effective method to be used in establish-ing municipal distribution of milk, including the acquisition of privately owned distributing systems.

"6. That all the municipalities of the State be authorized to acquire and operats milk distributing systems within their boundaries when such acquisition and operation are approved by this com-

"7. That the proposed commission promote cooperation between the pro-ducing and distributing elements of the milk industry; that it make from time to time investigation of the cost of promation of the public data as to volume and cost of production in this State, that it conduct educational campaigns for promoting the wider use of milk as a food and cooperate with municipa health departments and other agencies in making special studies of the the greater use of milk in the feeding of children

"S. That the commission make spe cias study of the problem of providing of the poorer sections of the larger cit-ies, and cooperate with the municipal departments of health in providing milk for the feeding of infants at the lowest possible cost

"3. That the commission cooperate with the New York city Department of Health to make a special study of the conditions under which loose milk is sold in the city- and endeavor to elimito to the selling staffs in each store there riate all possible danger of contamination of milk sold in this manner.

after due notice in writing.
"11. That any municipality in addition "11. That any municipality in addition said, have demonstrated their peculiar to cities of the first and second class ability to look after the business end of may by formal action of the governing body of the municipality place them-selves under the jurisdiction of this com-

#### Other Data Available Soon.

re call your attention to the fact that investigations have been under way for a period of several months under the direction of your Reconstruction Commission. Reports of these have been forwarded to you and we are informed that those not yet completed will shortly be ready for your use. "Numerous other investigations are

already under way, which, if vigorously proceeded with, should supply additional data for action, legislative and other-

"It therefore seems to be useless the present moment to institute another general food investigation, duplicating "It is hardly conceivable that any palotic or humane citizen would wittingsibility of enforcing the law. The imappreciate the difficulties the city is havly take undue or extortionate advantage portant thing is to coordinate these inof this great and primal human need,
especially when it is realized that such
and devise such legislation as may be
pay, the Commissioner of Markets, or

Attorney-General of the United States or his representative, the Attorney-General of the State of New York, the and if she wishes bacon she has to go to or his representative, the Attorney-General of the State of New York, the District Attorney of each county in the State, the Mayors of cities, the members of the Reconstruction Commission, the heads of the departments of farms and neads of the departments of farms and markets of State and city, the heads of departments of health of State and city, the Federal Food Administrator in the city, the Federal Food Administrator in departments of health of State and city, the Federal Food Administrator in charge of the fair price committees, representatives of chambers of commerce, representatives of the agricultural interests of the State, representatives of

Senate committee, under the chairman-ship of Senator Cummins, in their effort

ship of Senator Cummins, in their effort to reduce the high cost of living.

"And we also recommend that you cause all possible aid to be given throughout the State to the fair price committees being organized to supplement the efficient work now being done by the Fair Price Committee in the city of New York and to the Federal Food Administrators"

## SEARCH LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Five U. S. Planes Start Search for Missing Aviators.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 24 .- Four milltary airplanes left Rockwell Field to-day for reconnaissance of Lower California as far south as San Felipe, at the head of the Gulf of California, in search of Lieuts. Frederick B. Waterhouse and Cecil H. Connelly, army aviators, missing since Wednesday. The airplanes will have a base at Yuma, Ariz. far as we are able to determine, the Cecil H. Connelly, army aviators, miss-

BOLSHEVIKI MENACE OMSK.

Foreigners Ready to Fice if Their Fears Are Verified.

above despatch probably is that arranged in Paris in May. The general agreement arrived at provided that, at the suggestion of the United States and Toxio, Aug. 21 (delayed).—Advices from Omsk are to the effect that foreigners have made all preparations to leave in an easterly direction if the Bolachevik advance threatens Omsk.

Trains are being held in readiness for financial administrative and industrial this purpose.



Quicker Distribution Will Be Made With Increased Selling Forces.

Mrs. Heath Urges the Use Parcel Post in City as Well as Outside.

Quicker and more extensive distribution of army foodstuffs by the city is expected this week as the result of plans of the Community Councils to send 1.000 volunteers to the school stores to wait on customers and make themselves generally useful. Additions also have been made by the city to its force of store cashiers, the lack of which was responsible for much of the slowness in the handling of customers last week.

The active members of the eighty neighborhood groups organized as the Community Councils have been instructed to report for duty at the schools this morning. The selling hours, as usual, will be from 10 o'clock to 12 noon and from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. Members of the Women's Police Reserves and o various other civic organizations will assist the Community Council chairmen

in charge of the sales forces. The programme of the Communit Councils was outlined last Friday at a luncheon which Gen. Coleman du Pont gave at the Bankers' Club to social and binding effect on other members of the league. It is held also that it would pave the way for interminable controindustrial leaders.

There was much activity all day yes terday at the Queensborough bridge srket, the distributing station for army bacon, which seems to be in such de-mand. Men worked all day uncrating, and weighing the bacon i order that to-day's supply, which the fall short of the demand.

#### Better Distribution Promised.

Three large lighters will be used to day and henceforth to transport th foodstuff from the army warehouses t distributing centres in Manhattan, The Broux and Brooklyn, from which points the food will be taken to the school stores on motor trucks. The Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, to the selling staffs in each store there will be much improvement in the service. Henry Brueckner, Borough President

of The Bronx, said yesterday that the empowered to revoke a dealer's license success of the army food sales in his ter-for due cause after public hearing and ritory is the result of fine organization of his distribution forces. Bronxites, he the work of distribution and the house wives of The Bronx have proven that they are provident and thrifty. Mr. Brueckner, who is in charge of the

city distribution in that borough, sa that 2,000 pounds of bacon, in addition to the supply already on hand, will b placed on sale in eighteen of the twenty eight school stores in The Bronx to-day The sales of bacon have been abandone in four schools, as the schools are situ-ated in neighborhoods inhabited largely

Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives' League, sent a let-ter yesterday to Postmaster Patten asking him to aid housewives of New York in getting army surplus foods by parcel post a privilege enjoyed by purchasers outside this zone.

#### Better Facilities Badly Needed "The women of New York are not get-

anybody else in that department. Lack

another school. A woman cannot stand in line for two or three hours to get one thing and then fall in line at another fashion. I have visited several of the schools for the purpose of buying things and talked with the women and this is what they told me. At the De Witt Clin labor and other such persons as you may find helpful in such a conference.

"We suggest, moreover, that you inmay find helpful in such a conference.

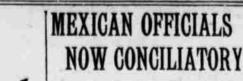
"We suggest, moreover, that you instruct every department in the State to offer every facility and extend the full-and had been unable to get anything.

"There were other women who had to relighbors to take care of their ommission and to the United States hire neighbors to take care of their babies while they went to the schools. stood in line with 400 or 500 and waited for hours for a chance to make pur-chases, only to learn that the things they were after-bacon for instance-

wasn't in stock just then "The opportunity which the city is offering for people to get foodstuffs and get them cheap is perfectly fine, and is going to furnish a good deal of reliaf, although it is only temporary. But, as I have said before, it is not being dis-tributed on a hig enough or efficient enough scale to enable women to get what they go after without suffering real hardships and at a cost of much

"I have written to Postmaster Patter asking that the army foodstuffs be sold to consumers direct through the parcel post as is being done in other section of the country. I told him that busy housewives cannot stand in line all day and shop around at several schools to werr many women in the city who would be glad to get the supplies by parcel post and stand the extra tax, if they were permitted to do so, which would relieve much of the present congestion

"I believe something ought to be done and done quickly to make it easier for housewives to get the food without suffering so much physical hardship and wasting so much time. Food isn't cheap at any price, when women are made ill struggling to get it."



Cabrera, Treasury Chief, Issues Statement on Vital Issues.

WILL DEFINE POSITION

Retroactive Feature of Oi Laws Defended by Quoting Authorities.

By the Associated Press. MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24 (delayed) .- The highest Mexican Government officials are making a close study of the principal points at issue between the Mexican and American Governments with the view of reaching arrangements satisfactory the United States without impairment of Mexican national interests and Mexican sovereignty, according to declarations made last night by Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury and one of the leading members of the Cabinet. These points, as contained in a state-

ent by Senor Cabrera Friday night on the necessity for a reciprocal border guard service, are petroleum legislation, indemnifications, frontier vigilance and guarantees for the safety of foreigners and foreign interests in Mexico.

Within three or four days, according to Senor Cabrera, the Government offi-cials will begin giving out to the Mexican press statements regarding the Gov-ernment standpoint on the questions at issue and the means which Mexico carrightfully adopt to meet foreign Govern-

nental representations.

The declarations of the Secretary are somewhat of an indirect reply to critics of the Administration, who have been intimating that Cabinet changes were

necessary preliminary to meeting the present international problems. Taking up figures which he said were recently quoted in the United States Senate regarding Mexico's debt, Senor Cabrera asserted that, including every item, Mexico's obligations could be paid in full with \$600,000,000. Promising t give out details and exact figures shortly, he stated the total debts could be given oughly as follows: Damages resulting from the Madero and Constitutionalist revolutions, \$43,000,000; indemnifications to foreign interests for the use of rail-ways and other public utilities, \$50,000. the remainder of \$500,000,000 is divided between the redemption of paper money, interest unpaid on the foreign debt and the amount due banks.

view that a nation seeking to withdraw shall be the sole judge whether it has fulfilled its obligations, instead of the league being the judge. It is declared that the framers had Germany in mind in this connection.

Second, that resolutions "The right of the constituent legislator so even if he has passed over acquired rights of many years which have been sanctioned almost as rights inherent to

"The only fundamental question this: Is the public interest at stake when petroleum laws have been enacted? Evidently yes. Then the State has had the right to enact such laws."

These statements express, briefly and

in part, the legal grounds upon which the Mexican Government bases the right of the Constituent Assembly of Quere-taro, which enacted the Mexican Constitution of 1917, to place in that document Article XXVII., nationalizing the oil Article XXVII., nationalizing the oil lands. They also provide a defence for the Presidential decrees on petroleum, developing Article XXVII., which for-eign oil interests are attacking as con-

## Official Statements

The statements themselves are taken from official documents given to the cor-respondent exclusively by Leon Salinas. understood to have approved the plan.

The European view may be said to be summed up in the comment of a noted Sub-Secretary of Commerce and try and at present head of that department and also chief of the petroleum bureau of the department. They supplement a statement given to the Associated Press by Senor Salinas on August 21 and form the preliminary drafts of a summary furnished the Mexican Confession of Commerce and was mostly political. This punitive expedition which was sent across the border under Gen. John J. Pershing on March 15, 1916, in pursuit of Francisco Villa's bandits.

That expedition, which followed the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M., in which seventeen persons were killed, was compared to the petroleum bureau of the petroleum barriant and since the serious and was mostly political. This punitive expedition which was sent or restore Shantung or repudiate the border under Gen. John J. Pershing on March 15, 1916, in pursuit of Francisco Villa's bandits.

That expedition which was sent or restore Shantung or repudiate the border under Gen. John J. Pershing on March 15, 1916, in pursuit of Francisco Villa's bandits.

That expedition which was sent or restore Shantung or repudiate the border under Gen. John J. Pershing on March 15, 1916, in pursuit of Francisco Villa's bandits. French jurisconsult, high in the diplo-matic service of the Government to gress by the Department of Commerce and Industry for the coming considera-tion of oil legislation.

The defence of the retroactivity of

Article XXVII. and the subsequent Presidential decrees as prepared by Attorney Quiles Eloroudy, which forms part of the Government's defence of its attitude on petroleum, continues in part as fol-

"The only serious article which ap-parently is of great force is that de-claring the petroleum law absolutely re-troactive. This argument can be an swered from two points, constitutional and common legislation. Regarding the first point, the theory hereby sustained is that the constituent legislator can al most always establish in a country's constitution all legal principles which, in his judgment, are good for the nation in such manner that whatever rights are established by another anterior consti-tution a new constitution can derogate them without difficulty.

"The reason is that laws which ordain a mation's form of government, regime of ownership, economic systems and so forth, are not immutable, because as nations progress and radical evolution takes place in all the sources of its products, it is impossible that all legislation could be appropriate to modern

## Public Has First Right.

The document then quotes at length from Francols Laurent's work on civil law. From the citations given "In other words, a most unfortunate hybrid condition would be the inevitable issue of the procedure." From the citations given, the document draws the conclusion that "the right of the constituent legislator, when dealing with the public organization, cannot be checked by rights acquired by private parties." The claim is then made that a new constitution does not attack civilization, morals, guarantees of life or natural rights in a way that circles is the regret expressed that the treaty proper should have been so inextricably interwoven with a covenant of life or natural rights in a way that would cause a social catastrophe. Con-tinuing the document says:

"Article 27 of the ruling constitution has introduced a necessary reform in the judgment of the legislators concerning the regime of petroleum land own crahip. Within the theory aiready ex-pressed by the constitution, the Con-gress of Queretaro was within its most absolute right to introduce this reform and give the law retroactive effect.
"This constitutional reform is sidered necessary for the benefit of the majority and for society in general, since that reform would result in the State

its petroliferous wealth on a larger scale than formerly, and this wealth would not, as in former times, be the special U. S. SOLDIERS IN patrimony of a few powerful corpora-tions, who have given the nation only insignificant participation in the enor-mous incomes they have obtained for themselves."

Defending the oil legislation, under the view of common legislation, the document again quotes Laurent, stating in ment again quotes Laureu, status cidentally "that a principle universally admitted is that laws can have retroactive effect whenever public interests are at stake." Reference also is made de Gomboa. The conclusions from these citations

"The examples cited are sufficient to demonstrate that when a legislator has expedition considered it of general interest to enact any laws with retroactive effect he has done so even if he has passed over In the m acquired rights of many years which have been sanctioned almost as rights nherent to man."

Referring to various citations and exlike the one that has been enacted in Mexico on petroleum be considered legal and just when it does not nullify acquired property rights but simply subjects them to certain requisites to be

The assertion is made that there is an apparent analogy with mining legislation which has had retroactive effect, "but now every one accepts that mines are not the property of the owner of the land." The conclusion drawn is: "The only fundamental question is this, Is the public interest at stake when petroleum laws have been enacted? Evidently yes. Then the State has had the right to enact such laws."

An additional and supplementary

statement furnished the corresponden from the same source gives the land in Mexico owned and leased by petroleum companies and individuals, a summary of the mass of figures submitted showing that 77,553 hectares are owned and 2,012,604 hectares are leased—a hectare being about two and one-half acres.

#### Old Laws Held Invalid.

The conclusions reached by the De-partment of Commerce and Industry re-port were recently amplified by declara-tions made by Jose Vasques Schiaffino, chief of the technical division of the Oil Bureau, who declared in a public statement that the mining laws of 1884. under which foreign interests attacked the recent legislation as confiscatory. were unconstitutional.

Gen. Alvaro Obregon, who is a candidate for the Presidency, sent the following telegram yesterday to Fresident Carranza: "Although I have plenty of confidence

that the Government of which you are in charge will find most adequate means of surmounting the difficult interna-tional situation through which we are now passing I am proud to tell you that in the very remote contingency under which this situation might not reach a satisfactory conclusion I would be happy to give my modest forces in

# WILSON MAY FORCE JAPANESE TO YIELD

Continued from First Page.

secret understandings aimed China's despoliation. This means an enormous practical sacrifice to Japan, and it is freely stated that no Government could last in Tokio which would sanction such a sacrifice. But, on the other hand, the President's whole peace programme is founded on the principle of sacrifice for the common good of all. end it would seem now that Japan may have to face the test, according to Senstors here.
It is believed probable now that the

Japanese Government will fully realize that the American people are in earnest demanding this change in the treaty before sanctioning it. So far the news tatification of the treaty were progressing splendidly and added;

Ganka Asahi for its congratulations to President Wilson on the conclusion of peace and his service to humanity."

These reports sent via diplomatic channels naturally have tended to make the Japanese Government believe that corrective action was not necessary. It s regarded as not improbable that the

## PARIS PRESS WANTS **COUNCIL TO HURRY**

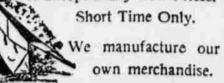
"Temps" Approves Millard's China Treaty Proposal.

PARIS, Aug. 24 .- La Liberte, commenting at length to-day on "the efforts of certain elements in the United States" to have the peace treaty with Germany rejected, says the work of winding up the Peace Conference must be hastened. The newspaper adds: "If America is to withdraw her support from Europe we do not see the meaning of her inordinate intervention in Hungary, Rumania and elsewhere."

The Temps in an editorial under the title "The First Break" deals with the Shontung situation. The article de-France from concluding with the United States an arrangement such as recently was suggested before the Senate Forby Thomas F. Millard, adviser to Chinese Government, "for mutual aid where the territorial integrity of China or the principle of the open door is menaced."

In his testimony in Washington Mr. Millard said a clause should be put in Franco-American treaty binding Great Britain and France to support the Hay Doctrine in China. He said that was the only way the United States could protect itself against the triple agreement of Great Britain, France and having in hand the means of developing | Japan dividing up Asia.

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# **MEXICO RECALLED**

Continued from First Page.

Thirty-seventh Infantry relieved them there. Capt. Vincent P. Br. left Marfa with three troops, include the famous black horse troop of the to the ordinances of Francisco Xavier Eighth Cavalry. Troop E. Eighth Cavalry also left Marfa under Lieut. Gar rett P. Shonber, accompanied by Lieut Lawrence A. Patterson, Major expedition at Candelaria, where he waited for the order to cross when the

roops had arrived.
In the meantime it had been decided to pay the ransom, and the crossing the border was delayed until the avia tors were safe on the American side. In addition to last night's experie amples of retroactive laws in France the with a Carranza patrol, the United document asks: "Why cannot a law States troops were in contact with Mexico on petroleum be considered legal tachment of Americans under command of Capt, Boudinot was forced to pass a Carranza column opposite Indio,
When the Mexicans were sighted the

When the Mexicans dvantageous post-Americans took up advantageous posttions, ready for eventualities. Capt. Boudinot informed the Carranza commander he intended to go south. The Carranza officer asked Boudinot for his orders and the latter told him his orders were to proceed. He continued then without hindrance, the expedition reaching a position fifty miles south of the Col. Langhorne to-night said the expedition was considered a success

military standpoint.

PRESIDIO, Tex., Aug. 24.-Gen. Antonio Carranza commander, who Prunera, marched American troops crossed into Mexico, returned to Olinaga last night and re-sumed his garrison there.

## TROOPS WITHDRAWN FOR MILITARY CAUSE Retrograde Movement Or

dered by Dickman Alone. WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.-Withdrawa of the American punitive expedition from Mexico was ordered by Major-Gen. Dickman, commander of the Southern

Department, it was indicated to-night by Secretary Baker. There had been a belief in official circles at the War Department throughout all of the day that the withdrawal was imminent, but Secretary Barker said to-night he was without official information as to the return across the border.

The orders received by Gen. Dickman from the Department, it is known, were

so explicit that instructions from Wash-

uld ington were not needed.

The border commander was to organ helping our Government in any place that I might be used."

The telegram was sent from Sonora. Licuts. Davis and Peterson, the two army aviators held for ransom by bandits; to capture or destroy the hand nd to "clean up" thoroughly the section which this and other isolated groups in which this and other isolated of bandits have been operating. presumed by officials that Gen. Dickmen either considered these instructions to have been carried out or that the expedition was unable to pick up further hot trails."

decision to withdraw the expedition, it was said officially, was wholly a military one and was entirely outside the diplomatic questions raised through filing of protest at the State Department by Mexican Ambassador Bonillas

#### U. S. FORAYS INTO MEXICO NUMEROUS Last Expedition Did Not Go

as Far as Pershing's. States military expedition which to-day was ordered to withdraw from Mexico reaching the Far East has frequerily sfier pursuing Mexican bandits since made it appear that the opposition to the Shantung provisions was not very Mexican territory than any since the serious and was mostly political. This punitive expedition which was sent Danube River. Emphasis is laid on

to restore Shantung or repudiate the secret understandings. Reports sent by the State Department to the American I egation in Pekin as late as January 14, and published broadcast in China and published broadcast in China and Japan, made it appear that plans for than 200 miles into the territory of the southern republic. Several classes he southern republic. southern republic. Several clashes be-tween United States troops and Villa followers resulted. With the Villa g splendidly and added:
"The Department of State thanks the aka Asaki for its congratulations to esident Wilson on the conclusion of drew February 15, 1917.

On several other occasions in the past two years small detachments of troops have been sent across the border in pursuit of marauding bands. On Au-gust 27, 1918, American and Mexican troops fought two hours at Nogeles, Ariz, following a clash between Custom Fresident himself will make it clear to Tokie that definite arrangements looking and one American soldier were killed and 28 others wounded. The Mexican losses were 119 killed. During the attack of Villa forces on Juarez, Bris.-Gen. James B. Erwin on June 15 last ordered 3,600 United States

bandits who held Lieuts. Davis and Peterson for ransom.
According to information obtained to troops to cross from El Paso, Tex., to prevent firing from the Mexican side into El Paso. The order was issued af-

Rumania Must Repay for All Requisitions Made During Invasion.

HAPSBURG RULER

Hungary Told Fair Election

Could Not Be Held Under

Such Influence.

BUDAPEST STILL UNFED

PARIS, Aug. 24 .- The Supreme Council has decided to request Rumania to keep an exact account of all her requisitions in Hungary. The value of these requisitions is to be deducted from the amount Hungary is to surrender to Rumania under the terms of the peace treaty.

**ALLIES BAR ANY** 

the following note to the Hungarian Government, in which announcemen was made that the Council would have no dealings with a Government headed by Archduke Joseph or any other member of the Hapsburg family:
The ailled and associated Fowers
have been further considering information derived from our reports and from

The Supreme Council last night sent

other sources as to recent events is Budapest. Their conclusions are a "They are most anxious to concluda durable peace with the Hungarian people, but they feel that this cannot be done while the present Hungarian Gov-

ernment is in power. "That Government came into existence not by the will of the people but by a coup d'etat carried out by a small body of police under the protection of a for

eign army. "It has at its head a member of the House of Hapsburg, whose policies and actions were largely responsible for the calamities under which the world is suf fering and will long suffer. A peace negotiated by such a Government is not likely to be lasting; nor can the allied and associated Governments give the economic support which Hungary needs

"In its reply that Archduke Joseph prepared, before approaching the allied and associated Governments, to submit his claim to the test of popular election we must reply that this procedure can not be satisfactory if the election to be carried out under the auspices of an administration which the Archduke his The difficulties in the way

taining by election of a faithful reflection of the popular will are, in the preent unhappy state of Hungary, most serious. They would be overwhelmin if an election were carried out under Hapsburg influences. Even if an assembly elected under such circumstances were really representative, no one would ropean peace the allied and associate

Governments mean to insist that the present claimant to the leadership of the Hungarian State should resign and that a Government in which all are represented should appeal Hungarian people. "The allied and associated Fowers would be prepared to negotiate win any Government which possessed the confidence of an Assembly so elected."

The note was signed by Premier Cle-

Budapest Still Unfed.

By the Associated Press. Budapest, Aug. 23 (delayed)—The Rumanian High Command to-day issued a note in which it declares that all its efforts for the revictualling of Budapest have failed owing to total lack of or ganization by the Hungarian authoritie The note says the High Command is do-ing its utmost to compel the authorities

to do their duty. Danube River. Emphasis is lake the statement that political activ and the publication of newspapers not being interfered with. It is added that the High Command will not serve as an instrument for political persecu-tion, and that its only concern is to maintain order.

## PRUNEDA'S REQUEST DENIED. Carranga General Asked for Amer-

ican Aviators. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 24 -- It was earned at Southern Department Headquarters that a request of Gen. Pruneda. Carranga commander, for aviators to scout for bandits in the vicinity of Palo-mas had not been granted. The ressorit was stated, was the fact that Ameri can troops went into Mexico for the pose of capturing or exterminating

night by army scouts, it was stated Francisco Villa is believed to be in the vicinity of Parral, but Hipolite Villa, brother of the bandit leader, was reinto El Paso. The order was issued arter several persons, including soldiers, had been hit by Mexican bullets. After a short engagement, in which the Villa troops were driven from the vicinity of Juarez, the American troops were one referred to is located thirty miles to the east of Chihuahua City.



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